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PHILIP DRECHSLER

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
WESTERN DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
PHILIP DRECHSLER,  
  
Defendant.

Case No. 23-CR-00216-RGK

**DEFENSE MEMORANDUM  
APPEALING DETENTION**

## MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

### I. INTRODUCTION

Philip Drechsler is a 61-year-old man with no criminal history. He is the kind of person whom the Bail Reform Act (“BRA”) recognizes should be released on appropriate conditions of bond. Although the Magistrate Judge ordered detention, he respectfully seeks this Court’s de novo review.

Although this is a presumption case, the defense has rebutted that presumption with a robust bail package that includes: a \$15,000 appearance bond by Mr. Drechsler’s cousin, a \$20,000 cash deposit by Mr. Drechsler within one week of his release, supervision by Pretrial Services, home incarceration at a local apartment hotel, travel restricted to this District, surrender of all travel documents, location monitoring with a GPS ankle bracelet, a prohibition against possessing firearms, a prohibition against possessing internet-enabled devices, and all conditions related to cases involving sex-offense allegations. This strict set of conditions rebuts the presumption and warrants Mr. Drechsler’s release.

### II. LEGAL STANDARDS

The Bail Reform Act (“BRA”) authorizes pretrial detention “only in rare circumstances,” and “doubts regarding the propriety of release should be resolved in favor of the defendant.” *United States v. Motamedi*, 767 F.2d 1403, 1405 (9th Cir. 1985). As the Supreme Court has explained, “[i]n our society liberty is the norm, and detention prior to trial or without trial is the carefully limited exception.” *United States v. Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739, 755 (1987). Consistent with this framework, detention is authorized only if the government proves: (i) by clear and convincing evidence, that no set of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of any other person or the community; and (ii) by a preponderance, that no set of conditions will reasonably assure the defendant’s appearance. 18 U.S.C. § 3142; *see also Salerno*, 481 U.S. at 741, 750-52; *United States v. Hir*, 517 F.3d 1081, 1086 (9th Cir. 2008); *Motamedi*, 767 F.2d at 1405.

1 In cases involving certain allegations, such as the offense charged here, the BRA  
 2 creates a rebuttable presumption “that no condition or combination of conditions will  
 3 reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of any other  
 4 person and the community.” 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3). Although this presumption  
 5 places the burden of production onto the defense, the burden of persuasion remains on  
 6 the government. *United States v. Jessup*, 757 F.2d 378, 384 (1st Cir. 1985); *United*  
 7 *States v. Dominguez*, 783 F.2d 702, 707 (7th Cir. 1986).

8 Very little is required for the defense to rebut the presumption. *United States v.*  
 9 *Chen*, 820 F. Supp. 1205, 1207 (N.D. Cal. 1992) (“[T]he burden placed on the  
 10 defendant to rebut the presumption is small.”); *Dominguez*, 783 F.3d at 707 (“The  
 11 burden of production is not a heavy one to meet[.]”). A defendant simply needs to  
 12 produce “some evidence that he will not flee or endanger the community if released.”  
 13 *Dominguez*, 783 F.2d at 707; *see also Jessup*, 757 F.2d at 384. The presumption is  
 14 rebutted by “[a]ny evidence favorable to a defendant that comes within a category  
 15 listed in § 3142(g) . . . including evidence of their marital, family and employment  
 16 status, ties to and role in the community . . . and other types of evidence encompassed  
 17 in § 3142(g)(3).” Once the presumption is rebutted, “it remains in the case as an  
 18 evidentiary finding . . . to be weighed along with other evidence relevant to factors  
 19 listed in § 3142(g).” *Id.*

20 A district court reviews de novo a magistrate judge’s decision denying bail. *See*  
 21 *United States v. Koenig*, 912 F.2d 1190, 1191 (9th Cir. 1990).

### 22 III. ARGUMENT

#### 23 A. Mr. Drechsler Should Be Released Under the Strict Set of Conditions 24 Proposed By the Defense

25 The defense is proposing release on an extremely strict set of conditions, which  
 26 provide sufficient assurances that Mr. Drechsler will not flee or endanger the  
 27 community pending his trial. Those conditions are:

- 28 • \$15,000 appearance bond signed by Mr. Drechsler’s cousin, J.W.;

- 1 • \$20,000 cash deposit by Mr. Drechsler within a week of his release;
- 2 • Submit to Pretrial Services supervision;
- 3 • Surrender all passports and travel documents prior to release;
- 4 • Travel restricted to the Central District of California;
- 5 • Reside as approved by Pretrial Services and do not relocate without prior
- 6 permission;
- 7 • No contact, directly or indirectly (including by electronic means), with any
- 8 known victim or witness in the subject investigation or prosecution;
- 9 • Do not possess any firearms, ammunition, or other dangerous weapons, and
- 10 submit to compliance searches;
- 11 • Do not use alcohol, and submit to alcohol testing;
- 12 • Participate in mental health treatment as directed by Pretrial Services;
- 13 • Participate in the Location Monitoring Program; specifically, home incarceration
- 14 with a GPS ankle monitor;
- 15 • Possess and use only those digital devices, screen usernames, email accounts,
- 16 social media accounts, messaging applications and cloud storage accounts, as
- 17 well as any passwords or passcodes for all such digital devices and accounts, that
- 18 are disclosed to Pretrial Services, and submit to compliance searches;
- 19 • All digital devices subject to monitoring;
- 20 • Do not associate with or have verbal, written, telephonic, electronic, or any other
- 21 communication with any person under 18;
- 22 • Do not enter or loiter within 100 feet of schoolyards, parks, public swimming
- 23 pools, playgrounds, youth centers, video arcade facilities, amusement and theme
- 24 parks, or other places frequented by persons under 18;
- 25 • Do not be employed by, affiliated with, own, control, or otherwise participate
- 26 directly or indirectly in the operation of any daycare facility, school, or other
- 27 organization dealing with the care, custody or control of persons under 18;
- 28 • Do not view or possess child pornography or child erotica, and submit to

1 compliance searches;

- 2 • Do not possess any internet-enabled devices; and
- 3 • No contact, directly or indirectly (including by electronic means), with M.D. and
- 4 J.D.<sup>1</sup>

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6 Turning first to community safety, the defense acknowledges that Mr. Drechsler  
 7 has been charged with three counts of distributing child pornography. But he is  
 8 presumed innocent of those charges, *see* 18 U.S.C. § 3142(j), and the BRA “neither  
 9 requires nor permits a pretrial determination that the person is guilty,” *Motamedi*, 767  
 10 F.2d at 1408. “No one may be confined on the ground that he has committed an  
 11 offense when the determination is void of the protections that are the essentials of  
 12 Anglo-American jurisprudence.” *United States v. Alston*, 420 F.2d 176, 179 (D.C. Cir.  
 13 1969). Accordingly, the evidence against Mr. Drechsler is “the least important of the  
 14 various factors” relevant to the bail determination. *Motamedi*, 767 F.2d at 1408; *see*  
 15 *also United States v. Honeyman*, 470 F.2d 473, 474 (9th Cir. 1972) (holding that,  
 16 notwithstanding the government’s assurances that there was “substantial” evidence  
 17 against the defendant, “the least weight should be given to the weight of the evidence  
 18 against the accused”).

19 Mr. Drechsler is a 61-year-old man with no criminal history. The offense he is  
 20 accused of committing took place online, and if released, he would be prohibited from  
 21 possessing any internet-enabled devices and subject to compliance searches. This  
 22 prohibition makes it implausible that he would engage in online misconduct.  
 23 Moreover, the stakes are extremely high for Mr. Drechsler at this crucial pretrial stage,  
 24 and he is well aware that any such misconduct would be highly damaging to his  
 25 defense. Of course, it would also trigger immediate revocation of bond, which would  
 26 include remanding him back into custody and forfeiting both his \$20,000 cash deposit

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27  
 28 <sup>1</sup> M.D. and J.D. are family members of Mr. Drechsler and their names are known to the parties.

1 and his cousin's \$15,000 bond. In short, he has never had so much to lose, and it is not  
2 plausible that he would hamstring his defense, trigger his return to custody, and forfeit  
3 those considerable sums by violating bond.

4 As to flight risk, Mr. Drechsler is a United States citizen who has lived in this  
5 District for approximately a decade. Although he is not able to return to his family  
6 home if released, he has the funds to rent a room at an apartment hotel, where he would  
7 be on home incarceration with a GPS ankle bracelet. Home incarceration is the strictest  
8 form of house arrest, requiring the defendant to be at home 24 hours a day except for  
9 medical needs or treatment, attorney visits, and court appearances or obligations, all of  
10 which must be preapproved by Pretrial Services. Given the GPS ankle bracelet, Pretrial  
11 Services would be aware of his location at all times. His passport has already been  
12 surrendered to Pretrial Services, so he is not in possession of any travel documents.  
13 Finally, when he was arrested in Ohio in April 2023 -- where he had traveled to visit his  
14 disabled adult daughter S.D., who lives in a care facility there -- he was cooperative and  
15 voluntarily surrendered to law enforcement. In light of these facts, the defense has  
16 rebutted the presumption as to flight risk.

17 Finally, in bond proceedings before the Magistrate Judge, the government argued  
18 that Mr. Drechsler is a risk of harming himself if released on bond. This argument was  
19 based on statements he reportedly made in April 2023, almost a year ago. But in  
20 September 2023, Mr. Drechsler had a Court-ordered mental health evaluation by Dr.  
21 Shelton, the Chief Psychologist at the Metropolitan Detention Center, who concluded  
22 that he was "mentally stable and does not present as an imminent risk of harm to  
23 himself or others." Dr. Shelton also observed that Mr. Drechsler "evinced normal  
24 speech and thought content," showed "[n]o evidence of psychomotor agitation," and  
25 "did not endorse current suicidal ideation, intent, or plan." Dr. Shelton noted that  
26 "there were no new and/or emerging mental health concerns noted by SHU staff."  
27 More fundamentally, the defense is proposing mental health treatment as a bond  
28 condition. If the concern is for Mr. Drechsler's health and wellbeing, he would

1 unquestionably be safer, healthier, and receive better treatment in the community than  
2 in jail.

3 **IV. CONCLUSION**

4 In light of the foregoing, this Court should vacate the detention order and issue  
5 an order releasing Mr. Drechsler on the conditions proposed by the defense.

6  
7 Respectfully submitted,

8 CUAUHTEMOC ORTEGA  
9 Federal Public Defender

10 DATED: February 2, 2024

By /s/ Kate L. Morris

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12 Deputy Federal Public Defender  
13 Attorneys for PHILIP DRECHSLER  
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